REGISTERED No. 17.—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,893.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
,, Carwar	30	,, Coconada	13
,, Narrakal	June 3	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Alleppy	3	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Tuticorin	5	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Colombo	6	,, False Point	17
,, Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
,, Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	June 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahoumrah	22
,, Guadur	8	,, Fao	23
,, Muscat	10	,, Bushire	24
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bahrein	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	28
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Koweit	16	,, Muscat	July 2
,, Fao	18	,, Guadur	4
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee	7
,, BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

N. B.—This Steam Ferry will be CLOSED during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave 26th May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices,

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built spect ly for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	200
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	38	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"GIULIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

"PERSIA" to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 Tons, and 250 H.P.,) Captain CHAS. FRASER, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S.-N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY!

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

The Celebrated Sensational Drama,

LEAH,

THE FORSAKEN.

LEAH.....MISS CARRY GEORGE.

NEW SCENERY BY M. FREYBERGER.

☞ NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICES TO THE DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 4.

Family Tickets for Dress Circle only are issued at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

CONJOINTLY WITH

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY,

WILL CELEBRATE AS USUAL

THE BIRTHDAY OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 23RD MAY 1874.

The Programme on this occasion will embrace almost every description of dramatic entertainment.

A DRAMA,
SEVERAL FARCES,
NEGRO SONG & DANCE, with BONES & TAMBOURINE,
A STUMP SPEECH,
COMIC SONGS,
LOVE SCENES,
EUROPEAN DANCING,
NATIVE DANCING,
&c., &c., &c.

Selected out of a multitude of plays, in all

TWENTY-ONE DIFFERENT ITEMS.

The Performance will commence at 9 P.M., and last THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE NIGHT.

By kind permission the Band of the 6th Brigade R. A. will attend.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Victoria Theatre.

The commencement of the Performance will be made by GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NEW BANK OF BOMAY (Limited).—During my absence Mr. W. FRASER will officiate as SECRETARY and TREASURER, and Mr. J. H. SLIGHT as DEPUTY SECRETARY, Mr. R. CLARK, the ACCOUNTANT, acting in that capacity until Mr. SLIGHT'S return to duty.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd May 1874.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—The Council having decided that a Gold MEDAL be granted annually, for the best Essay on a Naval or a Military subject, to be determined on, each year, by the Council, make known the conditions of competition :—

(1) The candidates must be Officers on full or half-pay.
(2) The Essays shall be on matters connected with the Army and Navy, alternately, commencing this year with a Military subject.
(3) The Essays must not exceed 32 pages of the size and style of the "Journal."
(4) The Essays must be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before the 1st December in each year.
(5) The Essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a Motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the Motto written on the outside, and the name of the candidate inside.
(6) The Essays will be submitted for decision to three Referees chosen by the Council.
(7) The successful candidate will be presented with the Medal at the Anniversary Meeting, and his Essay will be printed in the "Journal."
(8) The subject for the following year will be announced at each Anniversary Meeting.

The following is the subject for the Essay to be rendered on or before the 1st December 1874:—

On the best mode of providing Recruits, and forming Reserves, for the British Army; taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war.

By Order,
B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, London, 3rd March 1874.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

SOUNDY & Co.,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS AND COLLARD AND COLLARD.

BROADWOOD, 7 octave Boudoir Grand, Solid Mahogany, made for extreme climates, metal frame; price in London, 110 guineas	Rs. 1,300
BROADWOOD Cottage Grand, Solid Mahogany, made for extreme climates, with metal frame; London price 90 guineas	1,000
COLLARD and COLLARD, Metal Frame, Grand Square, Solid Mahogany; London price 80 guineas	900
ERARD Full Concert Grand, Metal Tension Bars, 7 octaves, Solid Mahogany	1,000
ERARD Boudoir Grand, Rosewood, 6½ octave, Metal Tension Bars	800
SOUNDY & Co.'s Full Concert Grand, with metal frame and pin block, Cuba Mahogany, made for hot climates.	750
COLLARD and COLLARD Semi-Grand, Solid Mahogany, full compass, registered key board, rounded ends, canted top, Metal Tension Bars	750
COLLARD and COLLARD, Semi-Grand, similar to above	700
COLLARD and COLLARD, Boudoir Grand, Solid Mahogany, 6½ octaves, Metal Tension Bars, rounded ends	500
COLLARD and COLLARD, Spanish Mahogany Grand Square, full compass, raised top, carved legs, Metal Plate and Tension Bars, and carved frets	550
COLLARD and COLLARD, Solid Mahogany Grand Square, raised top, carved frets, full compass, Metal Plate and Tension Bars	475
COLLARD and COLLARD, Solid Mahogany Grand Square, Metal Plate, Iron Frame, Tension Bars, Full Compass, registered key board	400
BROADWOOD and SON'S Solid Mahogany Grand Square, Brass bound, Metal Plate and Tension Bars	400
BROADWOOD and SON'S Spanish Mahogany Grand Square, Bandoa top, 6½ octaves, Metal Plate and Tension Bars	4 0
BROADWOOD and SON'S Solid Mahogany Square, Bandoa top, 6½ octaves, Metal Plate and Bars	350
CHICKERING and SON'S American Iron Grand, Handsome Rosewood case, full 7 octaves, Double Check Action	750
KIRKHAM and SON'S Fonda Grand Solid Mahogany, Metal Tension Bars	2 0
Other instruments at from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 800

ALL THE ABOVE PIANOS are now in our SALOONS, and can be seen at any time. We have besides a stock of over 40 Pianos out on hire that can be selected from if required.

PIANOS ON HIRE FOR THE POONA SEASON. Terms can be learned on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLISHED,

A Second Revised Edition of

VOL. V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,

Of H. M.'s Bombay Civil Service, Acting Judge of Surat.

THIS Volume contains three very important ACTS, viz.:—The CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, the EVIDENCE, and the CONTRACT, and other Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during the year 1872.

The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references to the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

PRICE—Rs. 10.

Applications for Copies, and Remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Out-Station Subscribers are requested to remit One Rupee more to cover packing and postage.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ABBOTSFORD, s.s., are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till noon on the 27th instant, for MAKING a NEW ROAD from Middle towards Upper Colaba.

All information and forms of Tender, at Rs. 2 each, can be obtained from

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 22nd May 1874.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—From THIS DATE, until further NOTICE, CARS will LEAVE COLABA and PYDHONIE every 10 minutes from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., running alternately by the way of Money School and the Crawford Market. The RED CARS will go via Cruikshank and Kalbadevie Roads, the GREEN CARS via Market Road and Syud Abdool Raymon Street.

FARE—THREE ANNAS.

B. WHITMAN,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Thirty-five per Share), declared at the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be paid on and after the Second of June 1874, on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders on the Register at this date.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 21st May 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 12 Noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to transact the following business :—

1. To elect a Chairman in the place of H. E. Bright, Esquire, left Bombay.
2. To appoint a Secretary in the room of the late James Taylor, Esquire.
3. To consider the question of the despatch of the English Mails after the Monsoon.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
E. LORD, Deputy Chairman.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th May 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from the 9th June. First-rate exposure to the sea breeze, good Piano and Billiard Table. Rent Rs. 250. Address "M. H.," care of *Gazette* Office.

TO LET (in Middle Colaba), an Upper Storied HOUSE, just vacated by A. G. Pelastre, Esquire. For particulars apply on the premises.

HINDUSTAN SOLID IVORY CURIOSITIES FOR SALE. Apply to D. CURSETJEE MAJOO, 27, Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank.

ALBUMENISED PAPERS, Rs. 3-8-0 per Quire; GIPSY QUEEN CRACKERS, very handsome, at BAPTY'S, near the Cathedral.

FRUITS FOR TART! FRUITS FOR TART! Mango and Pineapple, in bottles, at Rs. 10 per doz. To be had of BAPTY BROTHERS, 5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B." care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

RAYMOND'S

IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Canadian Manufacture.

NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.

N. V. CURRANEE,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agent.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE

WATCH,

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,

KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,

A CAPITAL WATCH FOR HARD WORK OR TRAVELLING.

Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARDWARE. Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Star Waters Glassware, Rich Flint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Fluted Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

22, RAMPART ROW.

HOUSES TO LET IN BOMBAY.

POONA.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A Furnished BUNGALOW, in Civil Lines, Poona, opposite to Council House, belonging Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

FURNISHED.—An Upper-storied well furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150.

Do. An Upper-storied nicely furnished BUNGALOW, next to Hon'ble Justice Pinhey, called the "Crow's Nest." Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW No. 19, now occupied by H. Gamble, Esq. Rent only Rs. 100.
The BUNGALOW No. 53, on Nepean Sea Road, lately occupied by Dr. O'Flaherty, with four Bed-rooms. Rent moderate.
The Upper-storied BUNGALOW No. 71, next to C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.
The BUNGALOW No. 72, lately occupied by C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.
The BUNGALOW No. 85, opposite to F. Mathew, Esq. Rent Rs. 75 only.
The BUNGALOW No. 87. Rent Rs. 125.
A desirable BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill with three Bed-rooms. Rent only Rs. 200.
The BUNGALOW No. 121, lately occupied by R. L. Crawford, Esq., on Mount Pleasant Road. Rent Rs. 200.
The BUNGALOW No. 122, next to L. Slater, Esq. Rs. 250.
The BUNGALOW No. 135, lately occupied by H. Thomson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.
The BUNGALOW No. 147. Rent Rs. 150.
The BUNGALOW No. 161, now occupied by F. C. Constable, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.
The BUNGALOW No. 181, lately occupied by E. Derchampe, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.
The Upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW, lately occupied by Judge Maneckjee. Rent Rs. 750.
A Lower Roomed BUNGALOW, next door to H. Conder, Esq. Rent Rs. 125. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

The well-known "Prospect Lodge." Rent Rs. 250.
The Upper-storied BUNGALOW, lately occupied by Dr. Trestrail. Rent very moderate.
The well known HERMITAGE, former Residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent Rs. 300.
The Commodious BUNGALOW, lately occupied by — Gordon, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

The commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, lately occupied by the Salt Department. Rent moderate.
Sixteen other BUNGALOWS in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 125, 125, 80, 100, 225, 150, 100, 80, 80, 75, 100, 50, 50, 40, 125, and 125.

KHETWADDY.

Four BUNGALOWS to let in Khetwaddy. Rents Rs. 90, 65, 75, and 125.

GRANT ROAD AND GIRGAUM.

A few BUNGALOWS in Grant Road and Girgaum. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES, RESIDENCES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS in the Fort, too numerous to mention in detail. As for list and particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

	Cash, per Dozen	Rs.	a.	p.		Cash, per Dozen	Rs.	a.
SODA WATER		0	12	0	GINGERADE		1	0
QUININE OR TONIC WATER		1	2	0	RASPBERRIADE		1	0
LEMONADE		1	0	0				

Bottles are charged Rs. 1-8 per dozen.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

WITH all the recent improvements and charged with gas at the greatest possible pressure, LEMONADE, TONIC and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious tastes, demand for which, constantly increasing.

KHURSHEDJI DOSSABHAI,

GENERAL, MESS, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Camp Deolalee.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Air Pillows	6	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling do	5	0	Travelling do	2	0
Warm do	35	0	Cardigan Jackets	9	8	English Feather do.	7	8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	do. Horse Hair	7	8
	10	0	Pillow Cases, each	1	4	Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Dressing Gowns	23	0	Portmanteaus or	12	8	Rug Straps	2	0
Pyjamas	16	8		15	0	Patent Lock Straps	1	0
Oxford Shirts	36	0	Overland Trunks	23	0	Waterproof Coats	15	0
White do	22	8	Solid Leather	49	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Best Shrunk Flannel	49	0	Extra Large	30	0	Linen do. do.	0	6
Silk and Wool	52	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	0	8
Under Vests, from	14	0	Extra Large	24	0	Cotton Socks do.	0	8
Do. Pants	20	0	Cash Bags	6	12	Warm do. do.	15	8
	6	8	Courier Bags	6	8	Bathing Drawers, each	2	0
Sleeping Suits, each	to		Money Belts	3	8	Sponge Bags	2	0
	17	0	Sovereign Boxes	3	0	Sponges, Bath, large	3	8
			Leather Purses	2	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
			Soiled Linen Bags	4	12	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
						Tooth Brushes	0	10
						Nail do.	0	14
						Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10	8
						Blankets, each	11	8
						Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15	0
						Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6	8
						Umbrellas with Cover	9	0
						Warm Gloves	1	14
						Do. Mitts	1	12
						Do. Mufflers	2	0
						Pin Scarfs, from	1	0
						Sailor's Knot	1	10

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.
CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.
BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(FIRST FLOOR.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely remitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA...Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY, 1874.

REUTER'S telegram of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool Cotton market as closing heavy, Surats dull and drooping, sales 10,000 bales, and private messages of this morning's date call the market weaker with a further decline of 1/16d. per lb. in arrivals, good fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 6 3/16d., and good fair Hingunghaut, May shipment, Canal, at 6 13/16d per lb.

Money is reported easier, the weekly return of the Bank of England being decidedly favourable. The changes are—an increase in the Reserve of £687,500; in Bullion of £375,000; and a decrease in Discounts of £1,500,000, bringing the proportion of the reserve to liabilities up to 41¼ per cent. No change has been made in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, but according to Reuter rates on 6 months' sight Indian bills in the open market have declined to 3⅜ to 3¼ per cent. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 10¼d., but there is no alteration in Rupee Paper. The "Teheran," s.s., from Southampton, brings £25,000 in silver for Bombay. Copper has declined £1 per ton. Coffee is advancing, mid plantation Ceylon being now 105s. 6d. per cwt.

Owing to the holidays there is nothing to report in Exchange Government Paper or shares.

COTTON.—A further decline in prices of about Rs. 2 per candy has been established to day, inducing some slight increase in the buying for export, but operations are still insignificant. We quote:—Mowa and Bhownuggur Rs. 186 to Rs. 187, Dhollera and Wadwan Rs. 184 to Rs. 185, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 200, Compta and Vingorla Rs. 177 to Rs. 180.

FREIGHTS continue to decline, steamer and ship relets having both been offering freely to day at £3-5 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS we do not hear of any transactions whatever.

THE *Boston Daily Advertiser* of April 6th, 1874, publishes the following letter:—

Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, New York:—

Gentlemen,—Your firm having been for many years one of the largest exporters of American drills to China, and ours being a representative of some of the leading cotton mills of the United States, we have a mutual interest in investigating the cause, which have occasioned a decline in this trade since our war. We beg your reference to the inclosed statistics and extracts from official documents, which deserve a wide circulation, and which, if properly understood by dealers and consumers, would have an important bearing upon the export trade, which now shows evident signs of revival.

We find in the China Overland Trade Report of December 11, 1873, an official statement of proceedings of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, of which the following extract is a part:—

"MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug 1873.

Drills, during the past two or three years, have been sent out to China very much weighted, but at the present moment still more weight is being added to the goods, which bear the same stamp and marks which originally obtained a name for really genuine cloth. No doubt the fraud will some day be detected by the Chinese as it has been in India. The following is the result of washing out the size, etc., from drills:—

Weight in Grey.	Weight washed.	Loss.	Loss per cent.
15 lb	9 lb 10 oz	5 lb 6 oz	or 35 83-100
14 lb 14 oz	9 lb 6 oz	5 lb 8 oz	or 36 97-100
14 lb 4 oz	8 lb 12 oz	5 lb 8 oz	or 38 6-100
15 lb 10 oz	9 lb 9 oz	6 lb 1 oz	or 38 86-100
15 lb 2 oz	9 lb 5 oz	5 lb 13 oz	or 38 34-100
15 lb	12 lb 2 oz	2 lb 14 oz	or 19 17-100

Or an average of loss of 34¾ per cwt.

Shirtings.—A similar fraud is practised on there goods, cloths weighing 7¼ pound being weighted to the extent of 3 pounds, in order to sell them at 10½ pounds. There are large quantities of these in course of preparation for foreign markets."

The above extracts, we think, throw very much light on the subject.

Sample pieces of the goods referred to are in the Glenlyon (now overdue), and we shall be pleased to show them to any member of the Chamber.

We would suggest that, in order to check the importation of such cloths, merchants might endeavour to establish a system of selling plain cotton goods from washed musters.

[The percentages of loss in the preceding tables are our own figures.]

The same authority gives a report of the debate of the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and the experience of merchants, members of that Chamber, confirming the above tables.

We have caused to be washed 25 pieces of Boott, Massachusetts, and Suffolk standard brown drills, all well-known brands in China, with this result,—viz., Weight of 40-yard pieces in brown as put up for export, 14 pounds; weight of same after washing, 13 1-4 to 13 1-2 pounds; percentage of loss by washing, 3 1-2 to 5 per cent.

A comparison of the above statistics, taking English drills, per invoices of January, 1874 (the sterling price reduced to its equivalent in American gold), and American drills (the currency) price reduced to gold at 12 1-2 per cent. premium) shows the following result:—If the English manufacturer made his drills, as the American, with only 3 1-12 to 5 per cent. (say 5 per cent. sizing, it would increase the price per yard in gold to 11 24-100 cents, while the price of the American drill on the same basis is 9 33-100 cents—difference in favour of the American drill 1 91-100 cents.

Or again: If the American manufacturer should degrade his standard to the English, using 34 5-8 per cent. sizing, the American price would be per yard, gold, 6 51-100 cents, while the English price on same basis is 7 87-100 cents—difference in favour of the American drill, 1 36-100 cents. It will also be conceded that the grade of cotton used in the American standard drill is much higher than in the English. Your obedient servants,

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON & Co.

New York, April 1, 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 16th May 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	75,369	1	0
Merchandize	3,90,761	5	0
Electric Telegraph	872	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	597	8	0
Total Rs.	4,67,796	14	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,262 miles — Total Rs.	3,90,805	4	4
Increase Rs.	76,991	9	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP WILLIAM LINSDAY, 970 tons, Captain G. Galloway, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,847 bales cotton, 1,100 cwts. linseed, and 196¼ cwts. coir yarn.

THE S. S. ABBOTSFORD, 649 tons, Captain C. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (April 18th) calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. CHINA, 1,348 tons, Captain C. J. Perrine, will sail to-day for London via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Mr. H. Hormusjee Shroff, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, and Major Bainbridge. For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs Balfour, Lieutenant Abercrombie, Mr. J. C. Hammes, Mrs. F. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brunley, Mr. W. Jenkins, and Dr. Cobden. For Venice—Mr. E. A. Hares.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. A. S. Betts, Captain Mignon, Miss Green, Mrs. Winterbottom and two children, and Conductor and Mrs. Graham and child. For Bushire—Mr. Surajee and two friends, and Mr. Moungshoeag. For Bussora.—Mr. J. J. Barrett. For different ports—Ninty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. VICEROY arrived in the Madras roads from Calcutta on Tuesday, and left the following day for London with the undermentioned passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Lutz and child, Mr. J. Tait, Mrs S. Bartlett, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Gordon Stewart, Mr. Morrett and child, Mr. Hay, Mr. Nichol, Mr. Whitmarsh, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hump, Mr. Essenkop, Mr. Costerphine, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Ormund Mr. Smith, Mrs. Aratoon two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Runcunan, and infant, and Mr. Barclay. From Madras—Lady Dowling, Mrs. S. H. Williams, two children and servant, Mrs. Prendergast, five children and servant, Mrs. E. G. Dixon, three children and servant, Mr. Robertson, infant and servant, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lowe, infant and servant, Captain T. H. Stoton, two children and servant, Lieutenant Colonel H. M. D. Prendergast, R. Wilson, Esq. M.D, J.H. Cook, Esq., J. Ferguson, Esq., Mr. B. Streenevass. For Suez—Mrs. Ross and James Ross, Esq., M.D.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Abbotsford (s)	Patterson	London, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Mabel Punjaub (s)	Wright Gavin	Liverpool. Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer China, Perrins, to London.

Ship William Lindsay, Galloway, to Liverpool.

The Steamer Penedo, to Marseilles, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 18 Patna (s) ..... Avero ..... Bombay, April 18.
Mozuffer (s) ..... Urquhart ..... Moulmein, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

May. 18 Steamers Thales, Mahratta, and Himalaya. Ship Jane Porter. Barques Joinville and Mercator.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 19 Viceroy (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May. 19 Asia (s) ..... Calcutta.
20 Viceroy (s) ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS—22ND MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurion, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 71 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Lochness, 1,000 bundles gunnies, Dyall Dharsee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Glenhuntly, 193 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Burmese s, 105 bales cotton, Tricumjee Moorjee.

Parsee s, 200 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 800 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Palermo s, 100 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Parsee s, 800 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

East, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s, 189 pieces E. teeth, Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 80 cases M. of P. shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasson, 9 bales skins, Jamail Laroo; 181 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 pieces E. teeth, Shurriff Durvesh; 146 pieces E. teeth, Carrimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Penedo s, 10,005 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Simla s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 2 bales aloe fibre, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Simla s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Simla s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

India s, 25 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomallee, 22nd May, 10-30 A.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow, from Bombay, arrived to-day.

Galle, 22nd May, 10-30 A.M.—Mail steamer Venetia, from Bombay, arrived.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—22nd MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st May, 4-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 42 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd May, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd May, 9-59 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd May, 7-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd May, 7 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 19 minutes.

The time occupied in the trannission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd May is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 0	0 1
" Kurrachee	0 20	0 1
" Madras	0 34	0 15

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22nd May, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 47 cents.

CARWAR, 22nd May, 5-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·95.

MANGALORE, 22nd May, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·77, rainfall 3 inches 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 22nd May, 5-35 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 91.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 21.

Biddulph, Brigadier General, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Scalkote.

Stock, Captain, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

May 22.

Caulfeild, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—May 21.

Lyons, Major, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.

May 22.

Rochfort-Boyd, Captain, 15th Hussars, from leave, to Meerut.

Rooke, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Mignon, Captain, Brigade Major 22nd District, from leave, to Kurrachee.

Twynam, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Rangoon via Madras.

Strover, Major and Lieutenant Col, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Attock.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	June 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May 30	4-30 P.M.	(No after packet
China	June 1	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 5	5-30 P.M.	6-31 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		5½ P.M.
Monday	May 25	Friday	July 10
	5½ P.M.	"	July 17
Friday	29	"	" 24
"	June 5	"	" 31
"	" 12	"	Aug. 7
"	" 19	"	" 14
"	" 26	"	" 21
"	July 3	"	" 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna 6 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	June 1	Monday	Sept 7
"	" 15	"	" 21
"	" 29	Tuesday	Oct. 6
"	July 13	"	" 20
"	" 27	"	Nov. 3
"	Aug. 10	"	" 17
"	" 24	"	Dec. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday	May 30	Saturday	July 25
"	June 27		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	5½ P.M.		5½ P.M.
Friday	June 5	Friday	Sept. 25
"	July 3		7 P.M.
"	" 31	Monday	Oct. 26
"	Aug. 28	"	Nov. 23

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COTGRAVE—May 19th, at Chikulda, wife of H. Forbes Cotgrave, Esq., District Supt. of Police, Ellichpoor District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—COLES—May 21st, at Tannah, near Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, James William Anderson, Lieut., 53rd (County of Dublin) Regiment, to Catherine Louisa, only daughter of Lt. Colonel Gordon Coles, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATH.

GUNN—May 22nd, at No. 28, Marine Lines, Bombay, Mrs. Anna Gunn, relict of the late Mr. John Gunn.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOYLE—May 10th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. John Hayes Doyle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEARCE—PONTON—May 16th, at Fort Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, W. L. Pearce, Esq., Rajpootana (State) Railway, to Lucy, fifth daughter of the late Mr. A. Ponton, Warminster, Wilts.

DEATH

BROWNE—May 11th, at Waltair, Hamilton Browne, aged 32, son of the late Colonel Birnie Browne, Bengal Artillery.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

IT is desirable to explain, in some detail, the remark recently made in these columns that no increase in the land revenue of this Presidency is at present required, and we will attempt to divest this somewhat tedious but all important subject of some of the dry statistical details with which it is inevitably associated. Our references to statistics shall therefore be as brief as possible. The Indian land revenue is a little in excess of twenty millions sterling, and of this sum the four great provinces of Bengal, Allahabad, Madras, and Bombay contribute sixteen millions, Bombay being the smallest with 3½ millions, and Madras the largest with 4½ millions. When the population of these provinces is taken into consideration we find, that the incidence is highest in Bombay, where, for every hundred of the population, Rs. 208 of land revenue is realized; Madras is second with a pressure of Rs. 143; while in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the pressure or incidence is only Rs. 137 and Rs. 61 for every 100 of the population. If Bengal, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces be considered together, the pressure will be found to be about Rs. 102 for every hundred people; in other words, the incidence of the land tax in Bombay is more than double what it is in the rest of India. With this as a starting-point it may surely be taken for granted that, if any increase to the Indian land revenue is required, that increase ought to be looked for in those parts of India where the pressure is smallest, and not in Bombay, where it is already so heavy; and that the cultivating classes of this Presidency ought not to have their assessment disturbed till at least some effort be made to bring up the land tax in other parts of India to a point fairly commensurate to theirs.

But the Bombay Administration Report for 1873, which has recently been published, shows that no such policy is intended. It is true that in the preface to that report it is stated that "in each case of revision of rates the Government have insisted on a policy of moderation; "and there would seem to be no cause to fear "that the increase is larger than ought, under "the altered condition of the country, to have "been obtained." The increase thus pointedly approved by Government may or may not be considered as moderate. It is simply an increase of "61·2 per cent. in excess of the "former demand." The details of this increase will be found at page 465 of the report as "follows:—"The only districts in which the "revision of the 30 years' leases has commenced "are those of Poona, Sholapore and Nassick:—

"Talooka.	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.
Indapoor	81,391	124,709
Haveli	89,365	134,139
Pabul	102,448	148,824
Bhimthury	144,368	230,917
Made	109,580	178,050
Sholapoor	174,601	302,315
Barsi	124,667	207,216
Punderpore	36,648	63,441
Nipbar	91,731	154,155
Total	936,799	1,550,867."

The increase in these nine talooks amounts to 60·4 per cent. in excess of the former demand, and the increase on those referred to as having been re-settled during the year amounts to 61·2 per cent. in excess of the former demand. As this process is extended to the whole Presidency we shall have a rise in the land revenue from 3½ millions to nearly 5½ millions, and the incidence on the population, supposing it to remain unchanged, will be raised from a little over two rupees per head to about 3½ rupees per head. The word "moderation" will be found to bear very different meanings in different parts of India; for, whereas revisions that raise the incidence of the land tax to more than three rupees per head are in Bombay termed moderate, the word will be found in other parts of India to exclude the possibility of any such increases, and to imply the retention of the land-tax at a rate of incidence almost the same as that now prevailing. The question naturally arises why the land revenue of Bombay, which of all others ought to be stationary, is subjected to these startling increases. Is it because the thirty years' leases are expiring? This is no reason why the assessments should be increased—the old leases can be extended, and the rights of the State will not suffer from lapse of time. Is it because money is required for building more magnificent offices and residences? The age of palaces is past, and the proceeds of the land tax goes to Calcutta and is not at the disposal of the local authorities. Is it because the former assessments were too low and have left the people rolling in wealth? Then why were the income tax and its offshoot, the non-agricultural tax, abolished; and how can such an explanation be reconciled with the following description of their state, taken from the same Administration Report:—

"The almost entire cessation of the importation of bullion into Bombay during the past two years has been accompanied by an increasing remittance from up-country of ornaments for conversion into coin. The value of these remittances, which in 1871-72 amounted to six and a half lakhs, rose during the past year to more than double that sum. It is probable that the condition of the money-market offering an immediate, though small profit, has tempted the money-lending classes to realise the accumulations of years. The fact, however, remains that, without any special cause of poverty, the rural population has of late years been obliged to part with a considerable portion of its ornaments. This would seem to confirm the current opinion, that, as a class, the cultivators are at present somewhat deeply sunk in debt.

None of these reasons justify the present policy of increasing the land tax, and we can only suggest, as a possible explanation, that the Bombay Government finds itself burdened with an expensive Survey Department created at a time when imagination set no limit to the future wealth and greatness of this Presidency, and that work must be found for this costly agency. This we strongly suspect is the principal reason. Not only must work be found, but it must be paying work, and hence the irrepressible tendency to increase the assessments, and the haste, almost unseemly, with which the day and the hour of the expiry of one settlement is seized as the starting-point of a new one. If this explanation be in any degree correct, then it may be allowed us to suggest that the sooner the Survey Department is abolished as a separate service, and its excellent and accomplished officials (and who that knows them does not admire them?) provided with appointments in the regular line, the better for Bombay. We say the better for Bombay—for really the reports that reach us of the working of some of these revised settlements are very surprising. Government is pleased to refer to these settlements as if they were leases or contracts, but they partake very much of the nature of such a contract as the late Mr. Hobson may have entered into, the terms offered being—"Pay the new rates, or resign your land." If the cultivator, clinging with despair to his ancestral acres, enters into the so-called contract and continues his holding on double, or it may be treble, assessment, he cannot, as we are told of the subjects of some of our neighbours, by allowing himself to be exposed to carpenter beetles, and other modes of torture, acquire through suffering a right to remission. No such way of escape, we are proud to say, is offered to British subjects. For them, whether their fate is found in the clutches of the money-lenders or in the arrear books of the Collector, there is but one conclusion—attachment and sale; and what that means to an Indian family, let who knows tell. "The fact, however, remains, "that *without any special cause of poverty* the "rural population has of late years been obliged "to part with a considerable portion of its "ornaments." We cannot reconcile these words, and especially the words in italics, with the statement of the moderation of the revised rates that occurs a few pages before.

We do not make these remarks with the object of praising the use of carpenter beetles, or advocating their general adoption in preference to the more regular course of procedure now adopted. The latter is doubtless more consistent with modern ideas of administration, and more effective in the immediate result of securing prompt payment. Whether it does not in the long run inflict a greater evil on the country, and more general ruin on the people, than the ancient land systems of India, is another question. But all admirers and well-wishers of the British rule in India must agree that the possession of such inflexible power as we wield necessitates the exercise of commensurate sagacity and foresight so as to prevent as much as possible the occurrence of conflicts between the imperious mandates of Government, and the rights, the interests, and the prejudices of the people. Such conflicts can have no good end, but engender ill-feeling, whether they result in high-handed vindication of the orders objected to, or in their withdrawal at the first serious opposition. Our chief objection to the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill that Mr. Ellis is carrying through the Viceroy's Council is that it will remove one of those safe "buffers" by which, when these conflicts threatened, the Government and the people were saved from coming into direct collision, and the former was enabled to avoid the unpleasant dilemma of either admitting itself in the wrong or carrying out its orders with a high hand. The safe check on the over-zeal of the Revenue officers which used to be found in the action of the Civil Courts will be withdrawn if Mr. Ellis's bill is passed into law, and the Government and people will be brought into direct and dangerous contact at the most vital parts of the body politic.

THE official correspondence which we publish this morning brings out very clearly the points of difference between the Secretary of State and the Government of India with regard to the management of the Famine. Lord Salisbury no sooner came into office, than, burning to distinguish himself, he wrote a despatch in which he applauded in general terms Lord Northbrook's energy and foresight, but contended that the stores of grain laid in were insufficient to feed the people who would require relief. Accepting Sir R. Temple's liberal estimate that each man, woman, and child thrown on the hands of Government must be allowed 1½ lb. of rice a day, and assuming that there would be a great rush to purchase grain at the public stores by millions of people besides the 2½ millions whom, according to the calculations of last November, the State would be compelled to maintain for seven months, the Secretary of State came to the conclusion that the Government of India had not provided an ample margin for contingencies in buying 420,000 tons of rice, and that they ought to have a much larger reserve. Lord Northbrook, accordingly, increased his stores to 490,000 tons; but, in his despatch of the 24th ultimo, he quietly informs Lord Salisbury that the calculations of the Government of India had included all possible demands on the public stores, that Sir R. Temple's estimate was an exceedingly liberal one, and that the reserve would amount at the least to 142,000 tons. He also mentioned that, although supplies had been laid in for seven months, there had been practically no demand on the public stores in March and April; and the fortnightly narrative, which brings down our information to the 14th inst, assures us that even up to that date no Government grain had been sold, except in the subdivisions of Seetamurree, Mudhobunnee, and Durbunga. Two months' supplies, therefore, remained in the local stores unused; and it is besides admitted by Sir R. Temple that, "taking all those employed on works or on "famine service, receiving charitable relief, "purchasing Government grain, receiving "advances, benefiting by advances made to land-"holders and traders, the total must amount "to nearly two millions, though it does not "exceed that number." It seems also to be the official opinion that the famine will not become worse than it is now; so that the number requiring aid is considerably less than was calculated upon, while the pressure on the Government stores cannot be felt for more than five out of the supposed seven months of dearth. It is evident, therefore, that the supplies laid in must be enormously in excess of what may be wanted; and, after making every allowance for waste, the Government will probably find itself with nearly a quarter of a million of tons of grain on its hands which it will have no other use for than to sell to the highest bidder.

Lord Salisbury seems also to have taken alarm at the supposed deficiencies of local transport, which, he thought, would be aggravated when the rains had fallen, though this danger had been "partly provided against" by the construction of the Durbhunga railway. There is something admirable in the temper with which Lord Northbrook calmly replies, in rebuke of this hasty criticism, that the Durbhunga railway had not been built for use in the rains, and that arrangements had been made for storing all the grain in the remotest districts before the rainy season began. Nor was this a rash boast. For up to the 11th of May, 320,000 tons of grain had been despatched up-country from Calcutta, and nearly 300,000 tons conveyed from the railway stations into North Behar and the adjoining districts. In fact, the work undertaken by the Government has been done, and all the famine districts are "saved." The starving population will be better fed probably than they have ever been in their lives before, and Lord Salisbury and the English public will have nothing left to cavil at. Lord Northbrook has, in short, given full satisfaction to everyone except the taxpayers of India, whose interests have, by some unaccountable oversight, never been taken into consideration by either the Secretary of State or the English Press.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I avail myself of your columns to ask the clergy and laity of this Presidency to remember at this present Whitsuntide the claims of the Indo-British Institution on their benevolence? It has on its rolls fifty-two boarders and twenty-nine day-scholars; but, having begun the year with a deficit of upwards of Rs. 2,000, it is in great need of funds. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Shepherd, Byculla, or to me.—Yours, &c.

CHARLES GILDER,
Acting Secretary, I. B. Institution.

May 22nd.

A SUGGESTION FOR CAPTAIN WALSHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Walshe was casting about the other day to find profitable amusement for his visitors at Byculla. Has he tried the manufacture of toys? They are articles in constant demand, the tools and materials are very cheap and easily obtained, and he could well afford to sell at 75 per cent. less than the prices ruling in the shops in Bombay. He might begin with bricks and go-carts and such like, and gradually soar to the sublime heights of Noah's arks and windmills. It is the sort of labour that suits prisoners, and a little experience would show if it paid. I could promise him the custom of this

CHILD.

P. S.—It may surprise many people to learn that the contents of the "Noah's Arks" are made in a lathe, not only the very circular coats of Noah and his sons and his sons' wives, but the geese as big as the elephants, the curiously humped camels, the cows and the cassowarys—in fact, all hands. The process is simple and very easily taught. C.

THE BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some status must be accorded to the Bombay pilots, and if the present body are to be retained means must be adopted to make their work remunerative. I speak advisedly when I say that as a body they will compare favourably either in point of skill, ability, or respectability with any pilots in the world. The manœuvring of vessels under sail in close quarters is as intricate as the universal testimony of shipmasters visiting our port avers it is perfect. Casualties of any moment are so rare, even in comparison with ports where the handling is simpler, that proportionably to the value of the property annually committed to our charge they may be said to be *nil*. The immunity from calls under this heading enjoyed by our underwriters sufficiently attests this, and we are content to abide by the verdict of our surveyors, shipmasters, and those most competent to judge in this particular.

Position can hardly be said to have been the incentive held out to us on joining, but money certainly was. I was led to believe that my salary with ordinary economy would be such as to enable me to bring up a family respectably in Bombay and to retire after fifteen to twenty years' honourable service. Most of the pilots who have joined under the new system held the position of chief officer in the mercantile marine of Great Britain, and it is but fair to assume that sooner or later they would have attained to commands with the same degree of good conduct, intelligence, and attention to duty as has made them good pilots *under a thousand-fold* the temptation to which they *would* have been subjected. I can name dozens in our great steam companies who have attained to commands from third, second, and chief officerships during the last six years, and the same outside has come under my notice. That any one will not do for a pilot, let the fact that nine only out of nearly sixty candidates remain since 1868 (four only of whom resigned after becoming pilots and two died) attest. If nine apprentices or students, only, out of sixty, became fair mechanics, doctors, or other tradesmen or professional men, nine cadets in the army or navy out of sixty became fairly good officers, I think wages and fees would rule high in the first place, and our flag would soon be wiped out in the second unless the population could stand the supply necessary to cull from. I may say—and the captains in port will bear me out—that ten years at least are requisite to make a good sterling chief mate, always supposing a youth of health, intelligence, and mettle to commence with: four to six more are needed to develop him into a literally first class pilot. Assuming that my premises are right, do you not think, Sir, that men in a profession requiring 16 years of the hardest life known to become proficient in deserve better of those whose interests they serve than a smaller figure than Sir Jamsetjee paid his late coachman? Were it not that the pilots are actuated by a high sense of the moral responsibilities of their calling they might ere this have resorted to the artizan and labourers' method of securing terms at a time of the year when such a course would be fraught with serious inconvenience to the shipping interest, not to mention the almost certainty of destruction of life and property. This, however, though perhaps securing terms, would be injuring those whom our desire is to serve, and incurring the grave consciousness of having sacrificed the lives and property of innocent people. The world would wag the same no doubt were we all defunct. But, Sir, given that the pilotage services of Bombay are efficiently rendered now—that it would be a work of time and trouble to break in a new set, involve casualties whilst experience was being acquired, and on the whole be an expensive and risky experiment—is not the better policy to keep on with the old love and make the remuneration adequate to the services rendered and risks incurred?

Some who read my last and guessed the author (no great test of acumen) disapproved of the clause anent the dustcoree which changed hands for value received during the expedition. My object was to show that others besides pilots made a good thing in not quite so legitimate a manner, played vulture whilst the corpse lasted. No reflection was intended on those who can look in the glass this evening and honestly say I am clear of the imputation, I did not spend double my salary during the period referred to and have so many lakhs to my credit when the ball broke up which I could not satisfactorily

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 22ND MAY.

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question from Mr. Fawcett, stated that Government intends submitting the Indian Budget this year considerably earlier than formerly.

A motion censuring Lord Sandhurst for receiving pay allowances during absence without leave was negatived after a discussion, in which Mr. Gathorne Hardy defended Lord Sandhurst's conduct, and Mr. Horsman denounced the parsimony of the late Government in compelling Lord Sandhurst to refund the pay allowances received.

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surat dull and drooping.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 97½.
4½ do. do. ..... 98½.
5½ do. do. ..... 102½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£ 9,750,000. Inc. £ 687,500.
Bills discounted .....£18,750,000. Dec. £1,500,000.
Bullion .....£21,625,000. Inc. £ 375,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94½.
Bar Silver ..... 58 9/16.
The s.s. Aretusa has passed through the Suez Canal.

COLONEL CRACROFT, Commissioner of Delhi, has given up all intention of taking privilege leave

SOME of the tea-planters in the Darjeeling Terai are complaining of a scarcity of labourers this season, the attractions of full pay and little work on the famine-relief operations having proved too strong for the coolies.

THE sale of the home stud mares at Umballa on Monday morning was, we are told, well attended, and the prices realized very good, one English mare fetching Rs. 610, but even this was not much more than half what the Government paid for her in England.

THE following appointments have been made in connection with the Bank of Madras :—Mr. T. E. Franck, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, to act as Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of Mr. J. McIver, on privilege leave ; Mr. W. T. Holmes, to act as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer in the room of Mr. T. E. Franck.

THE Dera Ismail Khan's correspondent of the Lahore paper states that a pilgrim, who is proceeding to Mecca and has just past through Dera Ismael Khan, reports that a conflict took place between the "Khuttee," Khutnee and Yarkandi tribes in which both sides are said to have suffered severely. The Yarkandis however took "Khootun," their town.

LIEUTENANT FORBES, of the Rifle Brigade, met with a serious accident at Kussowlie lately, his pony having shied when going round a corner, on one side of which was a deep khud. The animal got its hind legs over the edge, and to save himself Mr. Forbes threw himself off. He unfortunately fractured his right leg near the ankle. He is, however, progressing favourably.

A QUANTITY of ammunition is being sent in to Yarkand by the Government, through Cashmere. There will therefore be a great drain on the supplies this year. Dewan Kirpa Ram has sent orders to the Wuzeer of Ladakh to do his utmost in this matter, so that as little inconvenience may be experienced as possible on the road. It is calculated that including those of the returning mission there will at least be fifteen hundred mules passing up and down this summer.

THE *Pioneer* has heard very bad accounts of the health of the Rajah of Kuppoorthalla. It is reported that he has gone out of his mind. His Highness has been in a very weak state of health for some time past, and Dr. Warburton, who is in attendance upon the Rajah, was having him conveyed to Dhurmsala when the unfortunate symptoms were discovered, at Hoshiarpore. His Highness has now been removed to Kuppoorthalla. It is to be hoped that the attack may not be of a permanent character.

THE British Joint-Commissioner of Ladakh received on the 6th instant from Mr. Johnson a copy of a letter from Tara Singh, written from a place one march on the Yarkand side of the Kara Koram and addressed to the Ladakh Wuzeer, informing him that he (Tara Singh) had arrived at the pass, but that owing to the amount of snow on it the carriers he had with him had refused to cross the pass. The party had therefore all gone back to wait till the road again became practicable. It is not stated how far back they retired or where they were encamped.

THE *Darjeeling News* informs us that Sikiang Kuju, the Raja of Sikkim, who visited Darjeeling last year, died at Chumba early this month. He is succeeded by his youngest brother, Thuthab Nanggi, who is a minor. Chanju Babu, the illegitimate brother of the late Raja, will, it is believed, continue to act as Dewan of Sikkim. The Raja who has just died took little or no interest in temporal affairs, as he was almost entirely occupied with observances of his religion, Bhuddhism. His death will therefore, in all probability, have no influence whatever on the relations existing between British India and independent Sikkim.

THE following extract of a letter from the Belgian correspondents of a Calcutta firm, which we copy from the *Englishman*, will be found interesting. It will, our contemporary remarks, be read with gratification by every tax-payer who is possessed of the slightest sense of humour, and the Government will, it is to be hoped, be edified by the perusal of it :—

Rice.—The whole of the steamers have now arrived, and the balance of the Indian order will be shipped in the course of this week. The quality, we fear, will give you an unfavourable impression of our grain, but no objection has been made to *any offered*, and the dealers finding this to be the case have added 20 *per cent. of paddy to the mixture.* No good rice is offering, and, notwithstanding that not a purchase has been made during the last month, and stocks are heavy, the dealers now demand dlr. 1-40, being an advance of 3 per centper picul.

THE *Pioneer* has heard that the bridge over the Ibundra at Koksar, on the other side of the Rohtung Pass, has given way, and the high road to Ladakh *via* Kulu is impassable for the present. This is bad news for the Yarkand traders, and especially for the Central Asian Company, whose kafila of two hundred mules has, we believe, lately started in that direction. A temporary rope bridge will be ready before long, but that will not assist the passage of the goods very much, as the mules cannot be got across the river—at least, if possible at all, there will be great difficulties in accomplishing it. As this is the great trade road to Yarkand, endeavours should be made to repair the damage as soon as possible. Mr. Bruce, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Kulu, is well known to be an energetic officer, and the work could not be in better hands than his.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE WHIT-SUNDAY, MAY 24TH, 1874.

7-30 A. M.—Celebration of Holy Communion (plain).
9-30 A. M.—Children's Service. Hymn 130.
10-30 A. M.—Morning prayer.
11 A. M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon by the R.v. J. W. Bi-coe. Hymns 127 (Introit), 123, 345 and 205.
6 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. R. L. Page. Hymns 128 (Processional), 127. 130 and 357.

In response to the recent Pastoral of the Indian Bishops, the Sermons and Collections will be on behalf of Missions.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

OF course you are aware that Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments, returned from England by the last mail. He lost no time in leaving Bombay for Mahableshwar, and I hear that he conveyed important papers from the Secretary of State to Sir Philip Wodehouse. There may be more in this than meets the eye, may there not? although I would by no means hint to the Bombay Parsees that His Excellency has received a "wigging."

AN unusually large number of Bombay men have gone home this season, but I do not think that any one amongst them will be so much missed as Mr. A. J. Macdonald, of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., who sails for England today in the P. and O. steamer China. Mr. Macdonald's health has so far broken down, after nearly five years of strenuous and incessant work, during which we believe it is no exaggeration to say he has never been absent from business for three days together, that he finds a few months' rest and change absolutely necessary. Besides managing his own firm, Mr. Macdonald has, as becomes a good citizen, taken no slight interest in the direction of the public affairs of Bombay. It is to his sturdy patriotism and indomitable energy that the city owes the existence of the New Bank of Bombay, of which he has been the life and soul since it first came into being, and which owes its present prosperity and reputation in great measure to his prudence and mercantile sagacity. Mr. Macdonald has also been always ready to devote part of his hardly-earned leisure time to the task of lessening the burden of municipal taxation in Bombay and preventing the Port Trust from doing any fatal injury to the trade of the port. Always liberal in his sympathies and independent in his opinions, he has of course failed to become a favourite with the governing clique of Bombay ; but it must be some compensation to him to have earned the gratitude and respect of his fellow-citizens.

A FRIEND of Mr. Fernandez has come forward in his defence, and, adopting a style which reminds me somewhat of the learned young Judge's own, says your Tatler has not read the celebrated Poona judgment, that somebody who is an enemy to Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit that sweet child of a paternal Government, has prompted me in my criticisms of the judgment I never read, and that I have used untruths as substitutes for wit and piquancy. I pass these heavy insinuations, feeling comforted by the reflection that better men than I have been maligned unjustly, and that even people who, when under solemn oath to speak the truth, had done nothing worse than give their evidence not altogether in favour of the unapproachable Shunker Pandurang Pundit, have been swept wholesale among the category of perjurers and idiots. But I am delighted to find a splendid reason given for Mr. Fernandez's wretched English and his no less successful reasoning. His friend pleads that he writes his judgments off hand by a night-lamp, therefore his grammar is imperfect! We all know the Irishman who apologised for his infamous spelling because he had a bad pen ; but he will henceforth be cast into outer darkness by the Judge who indites vile grammar because he has to "write off-hand by a night-lamp." Perhaps if he tried another lamp he would improve his English. But enough of this remarkable Judge and his friends : his judgment in favour of Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, the paragon of native education and politeness, has been appealed against, and doubtless we shall soon all see what we shall see, which is a sentiment as wise as it is safe.

I WOULD respectfully advise all persons who receive warrants, or expect to receive them because they are conscious they deserve them, to look well at the documents before obeying them, and especially to see that a magistrate's signature is present. I hear that in at least one case a clerk in the Fort Police Court has been discovered tampering with unsigned warrants to serve his own purposes. This man had a brother who wished to make a bargain with an old Parbhoo woman in respect of some property, and if she agreed to carry out the compact she was to appear within a certain time at the office of the Sub-Registrar of the district and sign a deed. There seemed to be a doubt whether she would sign the deed, and the clerk employed in the Police Court is said to have filled in a warrant sheet commanding her to appear at the Sub Registrar's Office to sign the deed, and to have delivered it to a police havildar for service. Of course the warrant contained no magistrate's signature. The havildar proceeded with a peon to serve the warrant, but the old woman had barricaded her house, and, failing to obtain admission, he called a European inspector, who was just about to break open the door when he discovered that the warrant was unsigned. The havildar told whom he had got the warrant from, and the trick exploded. I hope this sort of thing does not occur often. In the present case it was only by the merest chance that the Parbhoo female, who, like many other persons, knew nothing whatever about the proper form of a warrant, was saved from being compelled to enter into an obnoxious agreement. *Pour encourager les autres*, I hope the clerk who resorted to the plan of promoting his friend's interest by issuing a false warrant will be wholesomely dealt with.

THERE are some curious customs in the world, and I daresay you will at this moment recal half a dozen to your recollection. At one time I used to think that Europe, owing to its gradual development from barbarousness into civilisation, while it yet looked tenderly back upon the old times, contained more curious customs than any other country in the world. But I am now prepared to believe that that distinction belongs to India. I have lingered over the tales told of the Thugs and the expertness of their bhuttotes or actual stranglers ; I have thought there was a grim humour in the Rajpoot father saying that his infant daughter "had just drunk milk," meaning to convey the information that he had killed his child by mixing opium in its drink ; I have been tickled with the domestic policy of the Todas where the ladies have the privilege of marrying as many husbands as they please ; but my attention has been startled by the discovery of the most extraordinary custom of all, alluded to by you in a leading article the other day. You mention the plea of Jumna Bai that her child, born two years after her husband's death, was legitimate, because, according to Kattywar custom, *the period of gestation may be prolonged for several years.* Wonderful! Prodigious! Even the forces of nature are made subservient to the iron will of custom. I never heard of this remarkable custom before you mentioned it, although I had been told that under Mahomedan law the period within which a child may be born legitimate is longer than it is in England. It would seem, however, that Kattywar is really a very desirable place of residence for a number of unhappy ladies, but if they wish to gain any advantage from the curious practice probably they had better go there quickly, as I see it stated that even with this custom the British Government intend to "draw the line some where." If the British Government were not so rude as to interfere in this delicate matter, Kattywar would be Malthus's *beau ideal* of a perfect country, for here the birth of children might be prolonged for as long a time as the interests of the State demanded, and thus population would be kept in reasonable proportion to the other products of the country. He would only have some slight difficulties of age to contend against, for of course if "the period of gestation" were prolonged for several years it would be interesting to know how old the child was when it was born so that it might enter into its father's inheritance within a known period. But Malthus was a genius, and with Kattywar and this custom once in his possession, he would doubtless surmount all such trifling difficulties.

SOME weeks ago a tall, intellectual, aristocratic-looking stranger might have been observed impatiently pacing the passages of a palatial edifice which adorns the vicinity of the Band Stand—I will not say that this was me, but you may guess who it was. I had occasion to make a business call on Mr. Walker, Acting Deputy First Assistant Supernumerary Under-Secretary to Government in the Red Tape and Sealing Wax Branch of the Circumlocution Office. Mr. Walker's place of business, I was informed on enquiry, was situated in the magnificent edifice above alluded to, and thither I wended my way. I naturally expected that in a great building like this, accommodating some twenty or thirty departments, I should find a large board in some conspicuous place at the entrance with the names and location of the various departments neatly inscribed on it ; but I looked about me in vain for one. There was no one about whom I could ask, so I prowled about the lobbies and passages till I stumbled over a sepoy dosing peacefully in a corner at one extreme end of the building. He directed me to the other end. After walking to the other extremity, however, I had the satisfaction of discovering that the place to which I had been directed was in the occupation of the Glue and Gum Pot Department. There were half a dozen clerks sitting here to whom I repeated my enquiry, but as they all instantly and simultaneously pointed in different directions I did not derive much information from them, and was obliged to renew my search. "Red Tape and Sealing Wax Office kither hi?" I went about asking, and the daring nature of the enquiry seemed to pose both puttawallahs and clerks. At last a more obliging official directed a peon to show me Mr. Walker's office, which that minion did by taking me first up to the second floor, then down to the ground-floor, and up again to the third, where he led me along a dark corridor, pointed gloomily to a closed door, and mysteriously vanished through an aperture which looked like a ventilator. I entered at the door indicated. You may imagine my disgust when I found I was in the Department for the Promotion of Delays. However, there I fortunately encountered my young friend Jones, who said he would get me the information I desired. So he called a puttawallah, and the puttawallah called a clerk, and the clerk (after first suggesting that it would perhaps be more regular if I obtained the information from the Miscellaneous Enquiry Department, which was situated at the southern extremity of the second floor) produced a large compilation, after some study of which Jones informed me that I had come to the wrong shop, and that the Red Tape and Sealing Wax Office was located not here but in another building altogether. Accompanied by a clerk from Mr. Jones's office I did eventually find my way into the august presence of Mr. Walker ; but, calculating roughly, I wasted about ten times as much time finding him as I need have done if the architect of the magnificent structure I have alluded to, or whoever else is responsible for it, had only taken the trouble to fix a common piece of teakwood at the entrance with the names and whereabouts of the departments painted on it with a little white paint, or scrawled on it with a piece of chalk if paint were too expensive.

THE figures which you have published regarding the cost of the Hydraulic Lift prove one thing—that for some people Bombay is not such a bad place for making money in after all. I am glad to learn that the gentlemen who have shown us this fact are again willing to favour Bombay with their services. You are aware, of course, that Colonel Kennedy has brought in a new scheme for docks, just when everybody thought the Government of India had accepted and settled upon Mr. Kittredge's proposition. I am not prepared to swear it, but I think that the new scheme is the production of Mr. Edwin Clark, C.E., the same gentleman who made such large mistakes in estimating the cost of the Hydraulic Lift—a piece of work which Colonel Kennedy has hitherto been believed to have had something to do with, though I hope the Committee of Investigation which is to be appointed will show that this was not the case. I do not think Mr. Edwin Clark has ever been in Bombay, but this is as slight a difficulty to him as it was to estimate for the erection of the Hydraulic Dock in waters and on foundations which he personally knew nothing about. In preparing his new dock scheme Mr. Clark would appear to have been chiefly guided by "his Mr. Standfield," who was employed in connection with the erection of the Hydraulic Dock, and has had a local experience of, say, two years, presuming that of the four years he was in India he spent two at his work. So much delighted with Mr. Clark's scheme are the gentlemen of the Marine Department that I believe they have asked the Government of India to adopt it in preference to Mr. Kittredge's scheme maugre the fact that it was approved of by the Governor-General at a personal conference with a portion of the Board of Trustees and others at Agra last year. What, you may ask, is the wonderful scheme which has sprung armed from the brain of Mr. Clark and taken summary possession of the admiration of the Marine Department? I believe that the scheme is a peculiarly novel one. It embraces the utilisation of both the Mody and Elphinstone estates into one grand lagoon of 125 acres or so. The Government of India, it may be remembered, were loath to sanction Mr. Ormiston's proposal on the score of its extraordinary expensiveness. But what was the estimated cost of his compared with Mr. Clark's? Mr. Clark has not accompanied his scheme by any detailed estimate, but an engineer of some repute in this Presidency has calculated that it will cost about 5½ millions sterling, take three decades to complete, and when completed be utterly useless. There are few schemes, you will admit, that have come before the public with greater recommendations than this one for spending money, or, as you might like to put it, circulating capital for the good of the community. But I have not told you all my tattle yet. Truly I have a tale to unfold which will make you stand aghast. If you look at the *Times of India* of 2nd January 1873, I believe you will find that Colonel Kennedy, Captain Sherard Osborn, and Mr. Scamp (a very infelicitous name), of the Admiralty, met in solemn conclave and decided upon the Hydraulic Lift for Bombay. The expenditure upon this nice little toy, according to the paper you published yesterday, has been just a quarter of a million, the estimate having been for nearly half that sum. Somebody must be hung, drawn, and quartered for the discrepancies on expenditure. Now, you are aware that Mr. Edwin Clark was the patentee of the dock, Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd, contractors, and Mr. Standfield, agent, engineer, steward, factotum in general for the white elephant. Well, seeing apparently that no use can ever be made of the Hog Island Lift as it is, I believe that Mr. Clark, like a good Samaritan, proposes that the lift, pontoon, and all appliances and workshops shall be taken to pieces and transferred into the lagoon which he has at present in his mind's eye—in fact, the lift will be placed on the very spot where Mr. Ormiston proposes to place his graving dock if the lagoon ever comes out of the mind's eye aforesaid. Mr. Clark proposes to lay the ships in echelon in the lagoon, have a coaling station, give berths to the P. and O. and other steam companies, while transport ships are to lie in a jetty of cast-iron piles erected abreast of the entrance—just, I suppose, to put them where there is most sea, so that after getting well-shaken and damaged they will be compelled to make use of the transported Hydraulic Lift. What do you think of all this? Does it not look as if Bombay will yet have to pay for some skilful juggling? I pray Bombay may come out of her own docks solvent ; at present they appear about to swamp her, drown her, and cast her upon the shores of India a miserable wreck—such is the extraordinary force of engineering now a days. In the meantime, I hope Mr. Clark will remember his commission when he sends in the detailed estimate for carrying out his scheme, and will also allow a considerable margin for contingencies, which may perhaps include other people's commissions.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

IT is really a pity to see the attendance at the Grant Road Theatre so scant. The Bombay public do not always avail themselves of a good thing when they have it at hand. Miss George's Company doubtless comprises some excellent *artistes*, and, taken as a whole, their performances are good and decidedly better than what we are accustomed to in Bombay. There are certainly two causes which may be alleged, viz. the present great heat of the weather, and the scale of charges. The fact is, but a small section of the community can afford the latter. A move has been made in the way of reduction by lowering the charge to the Dress Circle by one rupee, but we think the management would find it greatly to their advantage to make still further reductions all round.

On Thursday evening the performance commenced with "Nine Points of the Law," a trifle in which Miss George showed to very great advantage as the handsome fascinating widow Smylie. Her acting was excellent and not too stagey. The manner in which she changed from the gay captivating woman, who by force of her charms was able to bring all the men she encountered to her feet, to the weeping, subdued, forlorn and plaintive creature, who, by these means again, succeeded in subduing the hard, blunt, north countryman "Ironsides" (Mr. Lawrence), who had called for the purpose of ejecting her from the cottage in which she had passed her wedded existence, was beyond praise : suffice to say that it was natural and even. He, a bachelor, almost a professed woman-hater, is overcome like the rest, and the curtain drops upon their union. Mr. Lawrence's Ironsides was excessively good. He looked and acted the part admirably. The other characters were merely subordinate to the piece.

The entertainment concluded with the burlesque of Cinderella, which was very fairly mounted, considering the miserable stage. Miss Jennie Nye as Prince Prettypet showed to great advantage, and Miss Emma Rogers made a very taking Cinderella, especially after the metamorphose. Mr. Taylor as Clorinda, the Baron's eldest daughter, was grotesque in the extreme and quite carried the house with him by his amusing eccentricities. The fairies were charming, especially their Queen, only might we not say that Miss Norman is scarcely *petite* enough for the character. The whole went off very smoothly. A duet between the Prince and Cinderella was very well rendered and elicited an *encore*. The audience though small was highly appreciative and made repeated calls upon the performers for an *encore*, which were always obligingly complied with.

To-night the drama of Leah will be played, in which, we believe, Miss George especially shines, and we should be greatly pleased to see the house well filled.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

A HINDOO named Ramchunder Luxmon, a moonim of the firm of Abar Shah Sabit Ally, appeared on Wednesday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against three natives, whom he charged with cheating.

Ramchunder Luxmon said—I am one of the moonims of the firm of Abar Shah Sabit Ally, and reside at Mombadevi. One Krishnappa Lingappa and Anappa Malappa introduced to me at my house a person whom they called Tatia Nagarkar as a respectable merchant, on Sunday last. On Monday Tatia Nagarkar gave me to understand that he wanted to redeem his ornaments which were pledged with some person for Rs. 965. Krishnappa gave me a memo. in the Marathi language, describing the ornaments and the amount due thereon. Tatia Nagarkar said that he was short of Rs. 500, and that if I advanced this money, the ornaments would be instantly handed to me after redeeming them, and that I might sell them in the bazaar and repay myself, taking also three per cent. commission on the amount of the proceeds of the said sale. I was asked to take the money to a house at Moogbhat, where Krishnappa and Anappa reside. Last evening, at 6 o'clock, I went with the amount to the house at Moogbhat, where I met Krishnappa, Anappa and Tatia Nagarkar. The latter took from me the said amount and promised to bring the ornaments within five or seven minutes and told me to wait. I waited there in the company of Krishnappa and Anappa until 11 o'clock, repeatedly asking, in the interval, how it was that Tatia Nagarkar had taken such a long time to return. Ultimately at 11 o'clock, I told Krishnappa and Anappa that they must either return me the money or give me the ornaments. They called out for somebody, whereupon three or four Purdasees came and threatened to beat me and abused me. I then ran away and reported the matter immediately to my superior, Gunpurrao Mahadeo, who had given me the amount of Rs. 500. I therefore charge Tatia Nagarkar with cheating by inducing me to deliver to him the money, and Krishnappa and Anappa with abetting the offence of cheating, and pray that warrants be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The prisoners were arrested on Thursday and placed before the magistrate charged as above. The informant was affirmed, and the foregoing information being read over to him in the presence and hearing of the prisoners he further stated—When I paid the money to the first prisoner, the second and third prisoners and myself only were present. No one else was present. I paid the money in five notes of Rs. 100 each. I took a note for Rs. 500 from Gunput Mahadeo, the other moonin of our shop. I then took the note to the shop of one Ramchundr Anajee, who gave me five notes for Rs. 100 each. I obtained these notes because the second and third prisoners had desired me to bring notes for a small amount. I went alone to the house of the second and third prisoners, which I knew. The first prisoner was dressed as a rich Brahmin. The third prisoner (pointing out this bundle) said that in it there were Rs. 400 in notes and silver, and that he wanted other Rs. 500 to recover the ornaments from the bazaar. He also said that the first prisoner Tatia was a respectable and good man. The second prisoner made the same remarks as the third. The first prisoner, holding the same bundle which the third prisoner had pointed out, said—"I have here Rs. 400, give me Rs. 500 and I will go and fetch the ornaments in five minutes." I then paid the first prisoner Tatia five notes of Rs. 100 each. I was present when the first and third prisoners were arrested. I pointed them out. I was present when the room of the prisoners was searched by Mr. Inspector Killeen. This note of Rs. 500 was found in a box in the room, and this bundle of double copper pice was also found in the same box. All the prisoners were present when their room was searched.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine this witness.

The magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail, and adjourned to case for further enquiry to 1st June next.

INDIAN NEWS.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?—WE are informed that two gentlemen travelling from Coonoor to Ootacamund on the evening of Friday last, were attacked, between eight and nine o'clock, by six Europeans in disguise. A stone was thrown at the coachman, the horses were seized, and then there was a peep into the coach. One of the gentlemen requested the assailants to wait a moment that he might get out and have a closer inspection of them, but they bolted. It was supposed that the men thought there were only ladies in the carriage.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A native the other day had a rather extraordinary adventure while fishing with a line on the pier. Having waited patiently for several hours without getting a bite, he was just on the point of drawing in his line when he felt a terrific tug that almost dislocated his arm. As it was, the jerk was sufficient to make him lose his balance and tumble into the sea. Being a good swimmer he struck out for the shore and succeeded in landing his prize, which turned out to be a prodigious skate.—*Madras Athenæum.*

FEMALE NURSE PUPILS FOR THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Government have sanctioned the engagement of twelve female nurse pupils on rupees fifteen each a month, under formal agreement of service for twelve months for employment in the European wards of the General Hospital. At the close of the twelve months' engagement a selection of six of the best qualified nurse pupils will be promoted to the post of permanent nurses in the General Hospital on a salary of 30 rupees a month with free quarters, rations, and attendance.—*Madras Times.*

TIGER POISONING.—In one of his recent reports to Government Captain Caulfeild recorded his opinion that the use of strychnine is a much surer way of killing tigers than sitting up at night for the chance of a shot in the dark. Acting on this conviction he put eighteen grains into the carcase of a bait. A tiger came and ate the whole eighteen grains. After searching four or five hours Captain Caulfeild came upon the tiger about a mile from the bait. The animal was not quite dead even then though it had taken the eighteen grains nearly twelve hours previously. Captain Caulfeild set to work and cut the tiger up. On examining the contents of the stomach he found human bones. The animal was a male eight feet nine inches in length.—*Madras Times.*

DR. LEITNER'S PROTEGE.—As there has been some speculation regarding the Siah Posh Kaffir now in England with Dr. Leitner, we beg to state that the individual in question is a pure Siah Posh Kaffir from Kafristan, and he is not, as he is supposed to be by the *Indian Statesman*, one of the *Nimcha* Kaffirs. His history is briefly this. His name is Jumshere, and he was taken captive by an Afghan force, when he was a boy of about 15 years of age. Some three years ago, he made his escape from his captors and found his way down to Peshawur, where he made himself known to the Commissioner of that division. He then joined Dr. Leitner and accompanied that gentleman to Europe, where he is now attracting considerable interest and attention. The Nimcha Kaffirs, or, as Burnes calls them, the Nimcha Mussulmans are those to be found in the Lughman country, and are half Mussulman in their religion; the Kaffirs on the other hand, as their name implies, are far from owing anything approaching allegiance to the creed of the Prophet.

THE FAMINE.

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Supplement to Gazette of India*, May 18.)

EXTENT OF THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL AND MEASURES TAKEN TO RELIEVE IT.

No. 17, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1874.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No. 2 of the 23rd January from your Lordship's predecessor. We are gratified to learn that the measures and the policy which we have adopted with respect to the present scarcity in parts of Bengal and Behar have met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The weekly despatches and telegrams, and the fortnightly special narratives from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which we have periodically forwarded, have kept Her Majesty's Government fully informed of the progress of events. This information has been furnished as it arrived ; it is voluminous, and we recognise the fact that it would be difficult for any one at a distance, who has not carefully watched the current of events in each separate locality, to appreciate accurately the general situation of affairs. Moreover, the anticipated yield of the spring crops is now pretty well known, and we are, therefore, in a position to define with greater accuracy than heretofore the prospects of the year, while the measures which we have adopted for the relief of distress are in a forward condition. We think, therefore, that the moment is opportune for a brief review of the general position of affairs in respect to the policy of Government, the amount of distress which is to be anticipated and the steps which have been taken to relieve it, and lastly, to the actual condition of the people in the famine-stricken districts. Her Majesty's Government will thus be able to judge of the adequacy of the measures which we have adopted.

1.—GENERAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

(1.)—*Policy in respect to private trade.*

3. It was necessary at the outset to define broadly the duties which Government was prepared to take upon itself, and to decide how far reliance should be placed upon the operations of trade to supply the anticipated deficiency of food in the affected districts. We have from the first considered that any general deficiency in the food-supply of a large continent like India, containing a population of some two hundred millions who live chiefly by agriculture, and comprising within its limits extensive tracts of country subject to very different climatic influences, is in the highest degree improbable. We looked, therefore, to the grain-producing districts of Bengal, which had not been affected by the drought, and to the rest of India, to supply the deficiency where the rice crop of 1873 had failed. It appeared to us that it was essential to assure traders that Government did not intend to interfere with their operations. The importance of this point has throughout been frequently pressed upon the Government. In the early part of November exaggerated rumours as to our intentions were current, and received a certain amount of credence. An impression was getting abroad that Government intended to take upon itself the food-supply of a great portion of the population of Bengal. Any such impression would have been disastrous, because the operations of dealers in grain, upon whom we had mainly to rely, would thereby have been paralysed.

4. A Resolution was published in November 7th, in which the general policy of Government was declared in the following terms :—

"The Governor-General has full confidence that the energy and enterprise of those engaged in the internal trade of British India will prove equal to the occasion, and that supplies (excepting under the conditions to be noticed hereafter) will generally be at hand to meet any deficiencies of grain in different parts of the country.

"It has been officially reported that on the very first appearance of the prospect of a short autumn harvest large quantities of grain were imported into the trade centres of Behar, and much evidence has since been received to the effect that grain is being despatched by the merchants without any delay or hesitation to the principal marts in the districts likely to be affected by scarcity. The Governor-General is sanguine that the same commercial activity will prevail wherever it is needed, and that it will become greater and greater according as the demand for it may be intensified.

"It has, however, been proved by the sad experience of famines in India, that exceptional circumstances may arise whereby numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food. In all such cases, where human life may be at stake, the Government and its officers will do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that may be practicable, and will strive by forethought and management, to prevent the occurrence of any such misfortunes."

We designedly announced the principle which we had determined to adopt before alluding to the exceptions which we anticipated would arise to its application, and we think that the result of the publication of this Resolution, together with the encouragement given to local traders by local officers, who in this respect received precise instructions, has been so far satisfactory that the intentions of Government became gradually well understood, and that trade, save in exceptionally situated localities, has been extraordinarily active.

5. We are anxious that our views upon this important subject should be clearly understood. The ordinary motives which induce a trader to send his grain to the market in which the highest price is to be obtained hold good in India as elsewhere ; in fact, the native traders are peculiarly alive to their own interests in this respect, carefully watch the fluctuations of the local markets, and send supplies to those marts in which they can realise the highest profits. We have from the first believed, and we are still of opinion, that in respect to most parts of the country reliance may safely be placed upon dealers in grain to distribute the supplies of food according to the wants of the community, leaving to Government in those parts the task of providing, by means of relief works and gratuitous relief, for those who are too poor to buy food at the high prices which must be expected. At the same time we came to the conclusion that in some parts of the country, which are remote from the great lines of communication, it was necessary for Government, owing to the inactivity of trade, to take upon itself the task of sending in supplies of food. This had to be done early, because traffic is to a great extent interrupted during the rainy months, and the deficiency cannot then be made good.

6. It is in the highest degree desirable that the area in which the Government is obliged to take upon itself the onerous duty of providing food for the whole or the greater part of the population should be as circumscribed as possible. The attempt to feed the whole population of all the districts affected by the drought through Government agency is not only unnecessary, but we believe it to be impossible, and that the attempt would terminate in disaster. For these reasons we have from the commencement done all in our power to encourage trade. Our endeavours have been so far successful that we have reason to hope that the task which we have to perform, although one of great difficulty, is now reduced to manageable dimensions.

7. Another quite separate branch of this subject relates to the exportation of food-grains. Our reasons for not prohibiting that exportation have been expressed in the Viceroy's Minute of January 30th (Despatch No 8 of January 30th, 1874,) and we need not allude to the matter further. We will only add that, so far as we can yet see, there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of food. The difficulties consist in its conveyance to the distressed districts, and its distribution there, and would not have been alleviated by any prohibition of exportation.

(2.)—*Measures taken to alleviate Distress.*

8. We pass on to the chief methods upon which Government rely for the relief of distress. These are—1st, the employment of labourers on public works, their wages being paid in money or grain ; 2nd, the distribution of gratuitous or partly gratuitous relief.

(*a.*)—*Relief works.*

9. We look upon the provision of employment upon public works at the outset of a period of scarcity as a valuable preliminary and precautionary measure, whereby the means of providing themselves with subsistence are afforded to the labouring population and to the smaller cultivators, who are not unaccustomed to labour for hire. This application of public works has been proved to be sound by the experience of former periods of scarcity in India. We, therefore, directed our attention in the first instance to the provision of public works in all those parts of the country which were affected by the drought. Works on a large scale were provided by the Government of India, whilst instructions were issued to local officers by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to provide an adequate number of local relief works within easy reach of all portions of the districts in which severe distress was anticipated.

(*b.*)—*Gratuitous relief.*

10. We have from the first recognised the fact that, besides those whom it is possible to relieve by employment on public works, there are considerable numbers who from age, sickness, caste usages, or other causes, will have to receive relief either wholly or partly gratuitous. This relief is given through the agency of Relief Committees acting in communication with, and under the general instructions of, the officers of Government, whom we hold directly responsible that no deaths from starvation shall occur which can be avoided by any exertion or arrangement within their power and the means placed at their command.

11. We have already forwarded to your Lordship a copy of the instructions (Enclosure No. 1) which we have issued to Relief Committees, but for easy reference we append another copy to this despatch. Briefly, it may be said that the duties of these Committees are to distribute gratuitous relief to persons unable to work ; to provided employment at or near the homes of persons who are capable of performing light labour, such as spinning, weaving, &c. ; to provide in such a manner as from local experience they may consider best for the relief of women and of persons whose caste usages preclude the application of a labour test ; to sell grain under conditions to which we shall presently allude more particularly ; and, where distress is general, to adopt a system of village relief. To this latter point we attach great importance, because the congregation of large masses of people away from their homes leads to much mischief. In framing the above instructions, we have endeavoured to provide for all contingencies which we can at present foresee ; but, in order that no inconvenience should arise from too rigid an adherence in all cases to the precise terms of the instructions, we have impressed upon Relief Committees and on all Government officers that should any unforeseen circumstances arise, they are to act promptly on their own responsibility and to the best of their discretion.

12. It is not, and it never has been, the intention of Government to require work as an invariable condition to the grant of relief, or when work is required to be rigid as to its precise amount. Neither do we desire to use the issue of cooked food as a test by which to gauge the necessity of giving relief to all applicants. In order that there should be no possible misapprehension on this subject, the Resolution of Government of March 6th contained the following passage :—

"The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test, either by labour or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men, accustomed to labour, should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found for others where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be useful as a test. But stringent tests are inapplicable to those limited tracts of country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their Resolution of the 7th of November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and distribution to the people. In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving applicants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach those who require them."

(3.)—*Sale of grain by Government.*

13. Where large numbers of people have been collected together upon public works, provision has been made for the issue of part of their wages in food, or, what amounts to the same thing, for the sale of food to them at a rate which has been fixed by the Government of Bengal at 10 seers for the rupee. But, besides the provision thus made, it has become necessary, for reasons which have been stated before, to make arrangements in some parts of the country for the supply of food to large masses of the general population. This is a most difficult and delicate task. After careful consideration we adopted the course which was successfully pursued in dealing with the Irish famine. We have directed the Collectors of certain districts to make arrangements, if possible through the agency of traders, for the sale of grain from Government stores, if a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their districts is apprehended. The selling price is fixed at that of the nearest large mart where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales will be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade will be carefully avoided. It is to be observed that the instructions which we have issued on this subject allow of the sale of food below market rates as a means of relief to persons whose cases have

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE VON MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF MARS-LA-TOUR.*

(Saturday Review.)

The Fourth Part of the Official Narrative put forth by the Berlin General Staff left the Second Army of Prince Frederick Charles arrested completely, so far as regarded its right wing, on its way past Metz, by the supposed possibility of a sudden advance from the works of Bazaine's whole force. This was on the 14th of August. On that day a sudden resolve taken by two generals of the First Army in Steinmetz's absence had brought on—as we have before noticed—the battle of Borny, and with its first sound had begun the fatal return of the French over the Moselle. The immediate tactical result of the action may be judged indecisive. We know that the Emperor actually congratulated Bazaine on it as a success. And, on the other hand, it is clear from a despatch which the German Staff writer of this new Fifth Part publishes, that Von Moltke took quite the opposite view of the result of the movement. Prince Frederick Charles had carried his head-quarters on to Pont-à-Mousson that afternoon, and issued orders for the next day in accordance with former instructions, implying that the right wing or northern of his army was to continue its halt—nominally to rest, in reality to remain within supporting distance of Steinmetz. But early on the 15th he received news from headquarters of the events that had occurred in the front of the latter, Von Moltke on the instant releasing him from his attitude of suspense. The despatch ran thus:—"The 1st and VIIth Corps have yesterday evening driven a strong force of the enemy in upon Metz after a sharp fight. Part of the 18th Division" (which belonged, be it noted to the Prince's own army) "took part in it. The IXth Corps is to-day to move up near the scene of action. The IIIrd Corps is to be held subject to special orders for the present. *It is important to pursue on the Metz-Verdun road.*" In these last words lies the key to all that followed. This IIIrd Corps was destined, before forty-eight hours should elapse, to accomplish the weightiest achievement that has ever fallen to the lot of such a body—to bar the path of a retreating foe of sixfold its own numbers. The same attempt in which Vandamme had been destroyed when Napoleon was driving the Allies of 1814 from before Dresden was to be repeated here against the French, with as complete success as its failure then had brought ruin to their side.

We shall now follow chiefly its fortunes, on which indeed the whole issue of the campaign on the Moselle was to turn. Prince Frederick Charles at once issued the necessary order for its halt. So great, however, is the independence allowed to the higher generals in the Prussian service, that his aide-de-camp was crossed by a message from Alvensleben, the chief of the corps, to the effect—the words are not given by the official writer—that he intended to cross the Moselle that day, as he had heard enough of the events of the 14th to know that there was now no fear of a blow from the French on the right bank; and it was necessary, therefore, for the Prince to send a second order in order to enforce the halt enjoined by the instructions he had himself received. Scarcely had this been done, when fresh despatches reached him which restored his right of disposing of the corps. Von Moltke wrote again in the spirit of one who regarded the battle of Borny as a a direct success:—"The French have been completely thrown back on Metz, and are probably already in full retreat on Verdun. All the three corps of the righ lines (the IIIrd, IXth, and XIIth) are now left to the free disposal of their Commander-in-Chief, and the XIIth" (this, it must be remembered, lay near the King's own headquarters) "is already on the march to Nomeny"—that is, continuing its original route towards the passages of the river. On this the Prince—not a whit less willing to reach the Moselle than Alvensleben—sent at once to hurry the IIIrd forward from their bivouac. Without finishing the meal that had been prepared, its divisions were gathered and were soon on the way. The 5th, which led, found the bridge at Novéant, indicated as its point of passage, still left by French carelessness unbroken, and, continuing its advance until midnight, got fairly across the Moselle. The 6th, which went higher up on Champey, had to use its pontoons, a part of its warlike equipage which the German army employed in the campaign of 1870 to an extent quite unheard of in any previous war. Like the other arms, in fact, the Engineers had laid to heart the lessons of 1866, and especially the sharp comments then made on their frequent absence from the points where their help was needed. With their aid the division got across, though without its guns. The IXth and XIIth Corps were still some distance from the river when darkness fell. But then these, as we have before said, formed only the right wing or column of the vast mass moved from Germany under the direct order of Prince Frederic Charles. Their halt to support Steinmetz had served to cover a continuous advance of the rest of the Second Army; and the Xth Corps, which led this, having already reached Pont-à-Mousson on the 14th, had occupied a position beyond it to cover the bridge against any attempt of the French to advance up the river by its west bank, whilst still more to his left the Prince had moved the IVth Corps, which led his left column, south-westward towards Toul, followed by the Guard. Some of the Uhlans of the latter, sighting that town, so important in covering the line of railroad from Nancy towards Paris, had audaciously summoned it to surrender. But the commandant sharply refused, and the invaders found soon after that, despite the absence of regular troops, there were Frenchmen still left in the old fortress who had a heart in them that their foes must respect. Thus closed the 15th of August on the Second Army; and it is instructive at this point to observe how little the best-informed staff can know at times of what is going on, and above all of what is felt on the other side. The Germans spoke of their tactical success of the 14th; they were quite unaware of the immense strategical advantage they had gained by the enemy's blunder in bringing back his corps that day over the Moselle. The French on their part talked of the affair as a check given to their enemy. They were perfectly ignorant that their own leaders had not merely misapprehended the immediate effect of the affair on the troops under Steinmetz, but that in halting and even turning back at the provocation of his lieutenants, they had been throwing away the whole chances of the campaign by allowing the mass of the other forces at the disposal of the Germans to gain a start in the race for Verdun, which would be fatal to their own escape from the dangerous rally on the Moselle.

There had been some skirmishes of cavalry beyond that river on the day we have spoken of. General Forton, lying with part of his division on the Mars-la-Tour road, had discovered German hussars close to him, and had even been fired on by a German battery. But beyond the strange want of enterprise shown by the French cavalry, there is little to remark on here. Probably Forton, if reporting the affair at all, expressed the view which he evidently entertained, as the surprise of the next day proves, that this was a mere affair of Uhlans. The ubiquitous detachments to whom the French gave this generic name had already made their wide excursions known everywhere. And when Bazaine's troops moved deliberately on the next morning, there seems to have been not only no precaution following this first appearance of the Germans, but no one to suggest the possibility that the enemy was already in force over the Moselle, and the heads of some of his corps the night before within a few miles of the road. Military history is full of examples of military negligence; but in all its course it has none more striking to record than that of the French corps commanders and their chief on the fateful morning of the 16th August. Ignorant of the storm gathering on their left flank, they were quietly retreating on the two great roads which lead from Metz to Verdun with no more precaution than in an ordinary peace march, whilst Von Moltke, though unaware of the greatness of their blunder, prepared to reap the fruits of his supposed success of the 14th with an energy and a breadth of view as to the future of the campaign as great almost as though he had had exact information of the strange truth from Bazaine's own head quarters. The circumstances of the late action, he wrote to his two Commanders-in-Chief, forbade direct pursuit by the First Army which had fought it. "*The fruits can only be reaped by a bold dash (eine kräftige Offensive) of the Second Army on the road from Metz towards Verdun.*" In these pithy words the chief of King William's staff spoke the fate of Bazaine and his host—a fate so entire that, not even his clear prescience could have foreseen, nor the most sanguine of his staff dreamed of, the vast success which was to come.

The first honours of the day may be assigned to General Voigts Rhetz, who commanded the 10th Corps. His infantry indeed we have left nearly a day's march from the French flank at Pont-à-Mousson. But the cavalry, which had pierced the country on the French left the day before, and had shown themselves near Mars-la Tour, were at present under his orders. French camps had been reported to him early in the morning as still left standing unsuspiciously within gunshot of the covered ground which begins half a mile south of that village, and concealed every movement of the Germans from that point to the Moselle. About the great road itself between Rezonville and Mars-la Tour on the contrary, the country is perfectly open, and every post of the French near it could be discerned. Just west of Vionville, a village between the two, Murat's dragoon brigade were bivouacked, some of them comfortably cooking, others taking their horses to water. Voigts-Rhetz had already reinforced his cavalry advanced guard with all the reserve horse artillery available; and so astoundingly careless were the enemy that four batteries opened at once on them at short range without anybody appearing to conceive of such an interruption possible. In a few minutes the French dragoons were flying northward to escape the shells, carrying confusion and panic with them through an infantry camp that had been visible to the Germans in the distance. Not that the panic lasted long. The surprise occurred about half-past eight A.M., and before ten the French were driving these bold horsemen off their flank by moving infantry against them. Presently the cavalry with their guns were falling back on the woods which had covered their advance, and in thus retiring had spread out gradually into a wide curve, when suddenly at each extremity of this appeared bodies of helmeted skirmishers, urged rapidly on to the front to take the place of the retreating horse. The advance guards of the two divisions of the IIId Corps—the infantry of the Xth as yet far off—were already on the ground and the battle of Mars-la-Tour was fairly begun. Of the desperate struggle that ensued we must speak on a future occasion.

**Der deutsch-französische Krieg 1870-71. Redigirt von der kriegsgeschichtlichen Abtheilung des grossen Generalstabes.* Heft V. Berlin: Mittler.

THE OLD NOBLESSE OF FRANCE.

(Spectator.)

In *Quatre-Vingt-Treize* Victor Hugo has put forth all his strength in painting a typical member of that class which once treated the common people of France as mere beasts of burden, and which the Revolution tried to sweep away. And the portrait of the Marquis de Lantenac, Prince de Breton, is certainly one of the most striking figures that Victor Hugo ever drew. The figure is colossal in every way. In frame as well as in soul the man is an aristocrat. Old age has scarcely lessened the vigour of muscle or dimmed the fire of eye which have been transmitted to him by generations of ancestors lifted above grovelling toil, and never smitten with poverty or disease. The same ancestors, who have obeyed no beings less seraphic than princes, and who have themselves been the princes of their own peasantry, have transmitted to Lantenac the imperial qualities of command. He possesses that indescribable something which exacts and receives obedience. Men of all classes obey him, they scarcely know why. And he is as imperious to his retainers and his followers as any of his crusading ancestors could have been to the motley crowd which followed them to the Holy Land. He disdains to regard the low-born throng as his own flesh and blood. If the Church calls them such, that is only her way of speaking, and practically it means nothing to men like him. He will not even discuss the vile and stupidid rant of the revolutionists about Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. They are all scoundrels, who would have been broken on the wheel when France was really great. The are so infinitely contemptible that a noble would disgrace himself if he were to pay them the tribute of anger. It is enough to know that they have come from the Devil, and will go to Devil again. Raising his eyes above the vulgar scum of mankind, Lantenac fixes them on the Court and his own order. His devotion to the King is charged with the strength of a religious passion, and in truth it is a religion. Equally fervent and sanctified is the pride with which he regards his ancestry and his class. To him France means a country created by Heaven to set off the glories of the Bourbons, and to draw forth the energies of the nobles who have fought for that House on a hundred battle-fields. Even the Church seems to have the same function; for the priests, bishops, and archbishops scarcely find a place in his scheme of life, except in so far as they lead up by gradations of saintly pomp to the throne. In his heart, Lantenac may slightly disbelieve the dogmas of the Church, but he disdains to be so false to his order or his King as to say his doubts aloud. The Church must be revered because she is part of France, and for that France he will gladly give his own blood or the blood of his kinsmen. The infirmity of fear has never smitten any members of his race, and it is as much a matter of course that he should be disdainfully brave before a foe, as that he should be able to turn a compliment in the presence of a lady. But he is as pitiless as he is intrepid. The Crown is the Moloch of his worship, and he will sacrifice to that Moloch defenceless women as well as armed men with the cool fury of an Inquisitor. Raising the standard of the King in La Vendee, he orders the peasantry to give no quarter as calmly as he might command them to keep a sharp look out for the enemy. Thus the nature of the Marquis de Lantenac is highly strung. Intense in his contempt for the mob and his devotion to the King, intense in his courage and his cruelty, intense in the courtesy with which he salutes all men of his own rank, and in the polished brutality with which he speaks of the low-born, he is capable of every heroism but a passion for truth, and of every vice but meanness of soul.

That picture is, of course, as much exaggerated as the figures of Michael Angelo. There never was, there never will be, such a flesh-and-blood reproduction of Milton's "Satan." But the Marquis de Lantenac does condense the characteristic qualities of those nobles who helped to build up the history of France in the wars of Saint Louis, the League, the Fronde, and Louis XIV. Or rather, he condenses the qualities of those Breton nobles who lived much among their own retainers in spite of the rigour with which Richelieu and Colbert stripped them of their feudal power; who never allowed the atmosphere of the Court to soften their manliness and who never fell under the spirit of respect for the teaching of books. But those men formed a comparatively small class on the eve of the Revolution. By the system of centralisation, which had already reached a gigantic height in the reign of Louis XIV., the mass of the nobles had been stripped of the functions which gave them princely power in their provinces, and in truth, when the Revolution broke out the French nobles had less feudal power than the English. Hence all went to Court who could, and they lost much of their old strength of fibre amid the dissipations of Versailles. They would still, however, have remained essentially unchanged, but for a far subtler force than the influence of the Court, and that was the force of books. Literature had pushed itself to the front before the great Louis had stamped it with the seal of his patronage. The French language had already become a marvel of intellectual delicacy, and great writers had cast it into imperishable forms. The cultivated part of the nation was feverishly appreciative of song, drama, argument, and declamatory discourse. No satirist had ever a more applauding audience than Pascal when he lampooned the Jesuits. The dramas of Racine exactly suited the taste of a society which was the most polished in the world, and which talked almost as good French as Racine's own characters. The fact that Moliere was a player and a Bohemian, and that his terrible pen might find a theme in the vices or the follies of any courtier, could not deaden the pleasure with which society saw the wit and the truthfulness of his dramas. Bossuet, the first of pulpit declaimers, spoke to the most appreciating audience that Europe has ever seen when he pronounced his funeral orations over the Duchess of Orleans and the Prince of Conde. That society was as able to see the exquisite beauty of his phrases as to pass judgment on the finished politeness with which he reminded Heaven that the Bourbons were only a little lower than the angels. And the polished society of France was ready for Voltaire by the time that he began to satirise the Church. Good society had learned to shrug its shoulders at many of the beliefs to which it did homage on Sunday, and the jibes of Voltaire at the Catholic religion were often merely epigrammatic expressions of floating ideas, rather than discoveries of his own. He was pre-eminently powerful chiefly because he said with incomparable clearness and vigour what everybody was thinking and trying to utter. As his influence spread and his school grew, scepticism became the fashion, until it was as much a matter of course that a fine young gentleman should make jokes about Scripture as that he should wear a laced coat. The Encyclopedists found the courtiers almost as ready as the men about town to receive the tidings that the tales of the priests were useful only to frighten children and women. Nice little atheistical supper-parties broke the monotony of Court life. Great ladies as well as great gentlemen coquetted with Atheism and quoted Voltaire. They did not, it is true, proclaim their scepticism from the house-tops. They were too well-bred to cast public contempt on so old a family as the Christian priesthood. Nay, they even went to mass for the sake of appearances, and they were as polite to a Bishop as if they did not believe him to be an impostor. There were, of course, many nobles who had never lost their faith, who hated Voltaire, and who were really devout, but they were a minority. Most were either sceptical or indifferent. Thus was the aristocratic society of France honeycombed with unbelief on the eve of the Revolution; and thus, also, did it lose its instinctive sense of the danger which was coming to its order. The solvent of criticism had eaten away, not only the faith of the nobles in the Church, but also their belief that they were a sacred caste, lifted above the plebeian throng, specially created to rule men, and gifted with a function of command which the mob did not give, and which the mob could not take away. Had they all remained as fanatically aristocratic as Victor Hugo's Lantenac, they would either have precipitated the revolution, and made it fall an easy prey to grapeshot; or they would have postponed it for a quarter of a century, and perhap by making it less sudden, have made it less horrible. But they had lost faith in themselves and their traditions, while the plebeian society had gathered a faith of fanatical strength in the purposes of destruction. So they cowered before the blast of Revolution. Had they heroically determined to remain at all hazards, and had they refused to lay aside the spirit of command, they might have given a happier turn to the history of France; but they fled, and the Revolution swept them all away. Then began a course of bitter penitence. They repented of that Voltairianism which had smitten their order with decay. They repented of their sneers at that Church which they now saw had been their best friend. They did penance in sackcloth and ashes for the sacrilegious levity of their pampered idleness. At last they saw how hideous was the "Philosophical Dictionary." They were driven to Church by the goddess of Reason. They were made pious by Marat. During the Babylonish captivity which lasted till the Hundred Days, they tuned their harps sadly to the strains of the Church. By the waters of the Rhenish Babylon they sat down and wept, as they remembered the Zion of the Seine. And they brought back a new spirit of faith to their Jerusalem.

The Restoration opened a fresh chapter in the history of the old *noblesse*. Mr. Darwin tells us that, in certain conditions, races tend to revert to the original type. That is what the aristocracy of France have been doing for half a century. Bringing back from exile the belief that the Church was the bulwark of their order, they gave her such political power as she had not wielded in France for two hundred years. The influence of the priests under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. was a fact of first-rate political importance. They laid their hands, not only on the schools and the University, but on the Army. Few officers had any chance of being promoted, unless they were supported by the almoner of the regiment or by high clerical authority. Society flung itself into the arms of the Church, and a ban was put upon the faintest whisperings of Voltairianism. Religion became as fashionable as pleasure. Notre Dame was often as crowded as the Comedie Francaise, and a great preacher would draw as enthusiastic a throng as a prima donna. Heine, the most gifted Pagan since Goethe, and the teacher on whom the mantle of Voltaire's irreverence fell, was struck by the crowds which, during Lent, filled the churches of Paris more than thirty years ago; and he records the sight in one of his scoffing epigrams. "'The *bon Dieu* receives many visits to-day,' said a friend to me. 'Yes,' I replied; 'they are visits of adieu!'" But they were not visits of adieu. Although there was a slight lapse into indifferentism during the reign of Louis Philippe, the Church of France has been regaining its hold over the rich and the middle-classes for half a century, and the Royalists have become morbidly clerical. The representatives of the old *noblesse* now pride themselves on their fanaticism, as much as on the purity and the antiquity of their lineage. If M. de Charette, General Cathelineau, and General du Temple had lived rather more than a hundred years ago, they might have quoted Voltaire, and sought introductions to Diderot, or at least have shrugged their shoulders at the tales of the priests. But now they are devotees. Now their fondest wish is to release the Vicar of Christ from the robber grasp of Victor Emanuel, and to make France once more obedient to the Pope. They enlist in the Papal Zouaves, they make pilgrimages to Lourdes, and they reverentially study the ferocious piety of Louis Veuillot. The old *noblesse* has once more become religious. No doubt much of its outward respect for the Church is only a veil for scepticism, and at heart many Legitimists are as determined Voltairians as the Radical Republicans themselves. The history of French Royalism shows that a seeming respect for winking Virgins is quite compatible with a mental contempt for the whole fabric of religion. Although the pillar of Catholicity as well as the restorer of Monarchy, Louis XVIII. shared the opinions of Voltaire and read him devoutly. It is notorious that the same scepticism forms the real creed of many Legitimists who clamour for the dominion of the Church because they know the Church to be the one hope of the King. Nay, it is more than suspected that disciples of Voltaire did not disdain to join the pilgrims at Lourdes, and listen devoutly to the eloquence of the Pere Felix. Nor has England any reason to be surprised at such political eagerness to regard the Vatican as an international Scotland Yard, and the priests as spiritual policemen, sworn to put down the Reds. Bolingbroke would devoutly take the Sacrament at Westminster Abbey in the morning after drinking all night with Gay, and laughing at religion so long as his lordly eloquence remained articulate. Nay, even in our own day, there are supposed to have been Bishop-makers whose religion might easily have been condensed into an epigram of denial. There are many such political Christians among the devotees of the Comte de Chambord. But on the other hand, the Legitimist cause is buoyed up by a large amount of sincere faith in the mysteries of Catholicity, and even in the doctrines of the Syllabus. Montalembert was only one among a crowd of educated devotees. The sermons of Ravignan and Lacordaire found much real belief among the higher classes. The influence of the Comte de Falloux has helped, not only to deepen the hate with which the titled families regard the Revolution, but to give them a fervent faith in the creed which the Revolution tried to efface. Their new devotion can restore neither the Monarchy nor the old *noblesse*, but it has added one more to the anarchical forces which are raging in France, and it will render the final struggle for supremacy more intense.

WINTER WEATHER IN JERUSALEM.

A correspondent writes to us, under date Jerusalem April 9, 1874:—"While England has been favoured with an unusually mild winter, and our Indian possessions are suffering from famine owing to the absence of rain, the countries east of the Mediterranean, from Constantinople to Cairo, have experienced a season of most unprecedented severity. More snow has fallen at Constantinople than has been known for more than half a century, while between Beyrout and Damascus there has been a general fall of 18 inches, and in some places the drift has been to the depth of two or three meters, so that all communication between the two has been stopped, while labourers have been constantly employed in digging out a road. In Palestine the average rainfall is about 24 inches. The early rainy season is in February and March, and the later in the end of April. This year it set in during Christmas week, and from that time to the present a considerable stream has continuously flowed down the bed of the Kidron, which usually is without water during the whole year, and seldom runs for more than three or four days. The rainfall this year exceeds 40 inches. A heavy snowstorm prevailed throughout the country on the 19th of March, and on the same day a very severe hailstorm visited Port Said, where the cold was as intense as is ever found in England during the winter. Even a week later, on our arrival at Jerusalem, we found mounds of snow still remaining in the streets. A party who had gone to Bethlehem (one hour and a half from Jerusalem) with the intention of proceeding to Hebron, found it impossible to do so, and were detained at Bethlehem for five days before the weather sufficiently moderated to permit their return to the Holy City. Parties of fourists found the whole country thoroughly saturated with water, the river swollen, bridges washed away, so that bedding, carried from one camping ground to another on the backs of the mules (which often refused to face the driving hail and rain), was unfit for use, and, if there was no alternative, the servants were kept up all night, with mallet in hand, to drive down the ever-starting tent pegs, for which there was little hold in the wet mud. Then came a sudden squall, the pegs started faster than all available hands could replace them, the wind got under the canvas, away it went, snapping the pole in half, to the imminent peril of the sleepers, and the certain soaking of clothes and beds. Two parties, encamped outside the Jaffa gate of Jerusalem, were driven in to the city to be huddled into the overflowing convents, two small inns, and such private houses as would take pity upon them. One of these, after two ineffectual attempts to force their way northwards, found themselves obliged to return to Jerusalem with their bedding saturated, their tents spoilt, and their clothes wet through. There they passed three weeks, mostly in-doors or up to the ankles in mud, in trudging through these filthy dismal streets, and started back on their homeward trip a week ago after an absence from home of six weeks, during which they had seen nothing but the Egyptian pyramids and the inside of Jerusalem, with a hurried trip to the Jordan and Dead Sea. Another had more wisely split itself up into smaller companies, but one of these, pushing northward, finding the plain of Esdraelon under water and impassable, was constrained to turn westwards to Kaifa and endeavour to reach Damascus by coasting to Beyrout. So little is a continuance of bad weather contemplated here that scarcely any provision is made for it, the houses being fortified, not against cold and rain but heat; so that when settled rain pours down with the violence of a water spout (and I never saw it rain with the determined will it does in Syria, save in Norway only) there is not a window, a door, or a roof that has a chance against it, and you lie awake all night in the expectation that each gust of wind will at least carry away the windows and roof, and you are under some apprehension that the whole house will collapse like pasteboard. You hear the rain pouring down the staircase through the door on the flat roof, you hear it pattering on the floor by your side, then upon your bed, and you philosophically bear it till it comes at last upon your face; then, jumping up in despair, you find your shoes full of water and your trowsers floating. I can assure you that this is a very faint picture of the experience of many during the past month. I never felt the cold more than at Cairo and Port Said at the end of March, and never saw worse storms of thunder and hail than at both those places. At the latter especially, for several days not a single native was to be seen about the streets, their slender costume ill befitting the temperature. The Europeans sat down daily to the *table d'hôte* at the hotel in caps and great coats, the ladies in thick cloaks, and not a single steamer ventured out of the harbour for four days. Here, too, the suffering of the poor must have been very great. It was a pitiable sight to see them with bare legs and but a single garment (of cotton or goat's hair), shivering about the streets or huddling under some temporary shelter, and to learn that wood (their only fuel) was a half-penny a pound, and that every camel's burden had to submit to black-mail at the gates to supply the fires of the customs' officers. For the last few days brighter weather has set in; a warm wind and a scorching sun have suddenly succeeded the frost and cold; the ground saturated with moisture, will doubtless soon teem with luxuriance, but there is reason to fear it will also exhale miasma in this unsewered city, whose streets are ever reeking with filth, strewed with offal and mouldering carcases, and that fever will consummate what cold and privation have already commenced."—*Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1349 Ashgrove, McLaren—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1193 Centurion, Widdecombe—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1153 East, Reid—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
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